

the check sent for collection should be cashed "un cheque mis a recouvrement," according to the book, but often instead it is "un cheque envoye pour collection." The government of France has waged similar campaigns against the influence of English literature. But Quebec officials say that Frenchmen are considerably more threatened than the French because of the province's position as a semi-enclosed area surrounded by people who speak English.

Some people here, including novelists and playwrights who purposely write in the "dialect of the interior," scorn the provincial government's efforts to purify their earthy local speech. "They ask why not just let the Quebec language develop on its own?"

One of the government's problems: "We are not in a position to be geographically, economically or culturally dominant enough to have a population so safe from the autonomy of our language. Inevitably we would be linguistically and culturally assimilated by the Anglo-Saxon mass. The only chance of survival is in a common linguistic attachment as possible with the French-speaking public of Europe."

Role of the Undercover Agent

Supreme Court Limits Rule In 'Entrapment' of Criminals

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that a criminal defendant cannot contend he has been unfairly trapped by undercover government agents if they lured him into the crime but did not give him the idea in the first place.

The high court divided 5 to 4 in upholding the narcotics conviction of a Washington man who manufactured "speed," an amphetamine stimulant, on the order of a secret federal agent who provided him with a chemical ingredient essential to produce the drug.

The decision represented another confrontation between a row court majority emphasizing the protection of society against the threat posed by crime and a minority dedicated to serving individual rights for accused.

The case centered on circumstances when a defendant can be convicted by claiming "entrapment," deceptive activity by undercover law-enforcement agents that lures him unwittingly into commission of a crime that might otherwise never have taken place.

Majority View

Writing for the majority, Justice William H. Rehnquist said, "It is only when the government's action actually implants the criminal design in the mind of the defendant that the defense entrapment comes into play."

Nazi Guard, N.Y., May Be Sent to Germany

NEW YORK, April 25 (Reuters)—Hermine Braunsteiner, the former Nazi guard, accused of mistreating prisoners at a camp, is not an American citizen and may be extradited to Germany to face murder charges, a federal judge ruled today.

Judge Jacob Mishler, in order of her extradition, reversed decision on a defense plea that Mrs. Ryan is being lured to double jeopardy.

The West German government, seeking her extradition on charges stemming from activities as a Nazi concentration camp guard in Majdanek, Lublin, Poland. Affidavits submitted by former inmates claim she took part in the execution of about 2,000 women children for extermination in chambers.

In the claim of double jeopardy, defense lawyer John Barry said that his client was acquitted in 1968 after World War II of charges of mistreating prisoners in Majdanek.

Government attorneys indicated that the papers which Judge Mishler was to examine will show Mrs. Ryan was acquitted of charges other than those she currently faces.

x-General Feels Peking Could Use Pentagon Papers

By Sanford J. Ungar

LOS ANGELES, April 25 (AP)—Disclosure of some portions of Pentagon papers may have helped the intelligence target of China, a retired Marine's general told a federal court here yesterday.

Gen. Krulak, testifying as a prosecution witness in a Pentagon papers trial, said military contingency plans were in the documents were sensitive in 1968, when Daniel J. Berg and Anthony J. Russo Jr. copied the papers. They said that they made the papers available to the press in defense witnesses, including Paul N. McCloskey Jr., Calif., testified that the contingency plans were obsolete in 1969, use the proposal they discussed—the landing of marines at Nam, South Vietnam—occurred in 1965.

New Copley Official in Krulak, now an executive of the Copley newspaper chain in San Diego, was reluctant to talk during cross-examination by defense attorneys.

He said that in the early 1960s he was special assistant to the chief of staff for "counterintelligence and special activities," declined to define "special activities" because they were classified.

Gen. Krulak acknowledged to I. Weinglass, Mr. Russo's lawyer, that he once drew up a plan for a "destructive raid" on North Vietnam, but denied he had drafted proposals for "chemical warfare."

Critics of the published Pentagon papers indicate that Gen. Krulak was assigned by former secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara to develop a program "sabotage and psychological operations" against the North, but defense was unable to introduce the material into evidence because those portions are not red by the indictment against

Also subscribing to this view were Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Byron R. White, Harry J. Blackmun and Lewis F. Powell Jr.

Justice William O. Douglas filed a dissent in which Justice William J. Brennan Jr. concurred. In a second dissent, Justice Potter Stewart was joined by Justice Thurgood Marshall and Justice Brennan.

The case involved Richard Russell, who was convicted of manufacturing and selling and delivering methamphetamine, or "speed," on an order from Joe Shapiro, an undercover agent for the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, who supplied the defendant with an ingredient, relatively difficult to obtain, phenyl-3-propanone, in return for half of the drugs produced.

'Intolerable Degree'

Russell's conviction had been upheld in federal district court, but the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth District reversed it, on the theory that a criminal prosecution must be dismissed where there has been "an intolerable degree of governmental participation in the criminal enterprise."

Justice Rehnquist wrote for the majority that the test is not the degree of prosecution involvement in the crime but the question whether the defendant would have committed it without government participation, whether he had a "predisposition" to do so.

In his dissent, Justice Stewart said the majority rationale "means that the government is permitted to entrap a person with a criminal record or bad reputation, and then to prosecute him for the manufactured crime, confident that his record or reputation itself will be enough to show that he was predisposed to commit the offense anyway."

"The government cannot be permitted to investigate the commission of a criminal offense in order to prosecute someone for committing it."

Truth in Lending

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—In a victory for consumers, the Supreme Court today upheld a federal regulation requiring disclosure of credit costs on items to be paid for in more than four installments.

The decision stemmed from a dispute over the costs of magazine subscriptions, but its impact was likely to reach the entire \$100-billion-plus consumer-credit industry in a variety of areas.

Specifically, the court upheld the Federal Reserve Board's so-called four-installment rule. The board fashioned the rule under authority granted by Congress in the 1968 Truth-in-Lending Act.

"Congress has determined that such purchases are in need of protection," wrote Chief Justice Burger for the majority. "The four-installment rule serves to insure that the protective-disclosure mechanism chosen by Congress will not be circumvented."

Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo. They are charged with conspiracy, espionage and theft of government property.

Used a Pseudonym

The defense sought to discredit Gen. Krulak by showing that he has close ties to the Nixon administration and that the Copley newspapers have published editorials sharply critical of Mr. Ellsberg and the publication of the Pentagon papers.

Gen. Krulak acknowledged that he helped prepare an editorial that attacked the "purloining" of the documents. He also admitted that he was the author of columns in the San Diego Union signed "John J. O'Malley" that urged that those who "stole" and "received" the documents be criminally prosecuted by the federal government.

Fire Damages New Liner

SCHIEDAM, the Netherlands, April 25 (AP)—A fire last night aboard the Prinsendam—a new cruise ship of the Holland America Line—caused considerable damage to the interior of the ship, the company announced today. Its maiden voyage, a 42-day cruise to Singapore starting June 1, will be postponed.

Control Data of U.S. Is Said Near Huge Computer Deal With Russia

MINNEAPOLIS, April 25 (AP)—Control Data Corp. is about to complete a multimillion-dollar trade agreement with the Soviet Union, sources at the Minneapolis-based computer firm said yesterday.

The agreement was said to include joint development of a giant computer, based on Soviet designs, as well as installation of a computer time-sharing network throughout the Soviet Union, similar to Control Data's cybernetics system in the United States.

If concluded, the agreement reportedly would be the largest electronics trade pact negotiated by the Russians. Control Data officials declined comment on the report, which surfaced first in the Soviet press earlier this month and was circulated for the first time in this country yesterday in Electronic News, a U.S. trade publication.

Electronic News said the agreement would give Control Data a "large jump" in the Soviet market, which is divided among many Western firms. Sources at Control Data said the final agreement and formal signing may be "a few months away."



STATE OF EMERGENCY—Waters of Missouri River creep toward a block of the Missouri state capitol in Jefferson City after heavy flooding from weekend rains.

Worst Floods in 200 Years Feared as Mississippi Rises

JACKSON, Miss., April 25 (AP)—The Mississippi River continued rising today toward the worst flooding in 200 years, after breaking through water-logged dikes and levees and spilling over others.

About 30,000 acres of land were added yesterday to the tens of thousands already under water. Thousands of persons have been affected from Missouri to the Mississippi Delta.

The Army Corps of Engineers ordered parts of the city of Elkhart, Mo., evacuated yesterday as the river burst through nearby dikes and levees. The American Red Cross estimated that at least 6,000 families have been affected since the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois and Meramec Rivers began rising early last month.

The city of St. Louis was

bracing for the highest crest of the Mississippi there in history—43.5 feet predicted for tomorrow—but the Corps of Engineers said the river was not rising as fast as expected. The river reached 40.3 feet by 11 a.m. (EST) today.

Helicopters Collide

Two Army helicopters participating in maneuvers collided during turbulence and heavy rains near Fort Hood, Texas, yesterday. Eight soldiers died and five were injured.

Funnel clouds moved across northwest Texas, extreme southwest Missouri and southern Mississippi again during the night. Nearly an inch of rain fell in central Mississippi. A similar amount helped swell the Mississippi River at Joplin, Mo. Flood watches were posted in Arkansas and the northern half of Mississippi.

White House Security Chiefs See Nixon Safe if Mob Attacks

By Paul Valentine

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The two top officials of the U.S. Secret Service testified yesterday that it is unlikely that a mob storming the White House could reach President Nixon and that security defenses would make it unnecessary for him to escape through an available tunnel.

The testimony of Secret Service Director James Rowley and Assistant Director Thomas Kelley came in the second day of a trial in which civil liberties lawyers are challenging the legality of a limit on the number of demonstrators who can assemble in front of the White House.

"If the President was in the White House, they [a violent crowd] probably couldn't get him," acknowledged Mr. Kelley, but his defense would require "stringent and possibly violent actions" by police.

"I don't believe the tunnel would have to be used at all today," added Mr. Rowley, "because we have adequate protection."

Adequate Safeguards

Attorneys for the American Civil Liberties Union, led by Joseph L. Rauh, contend there is no history of radical demonstrators attempting to storm the White House, and even if it were to happen, there are adequate safeguards to protect the President.

Mr. Kelley and Mr. Rowley, under questioning by government attorney G.H. Zimmerman, announced that they are responsible for protecting not only the President but all vital property within the White House compound.

They said the increasing militancy of demonstrators in the late 1960s created a "potential" for physical penetration of the compound, and a limit on the size of demonstrations in the area was thus justified.

Limit Is Suspended

The government regulation limiting the number of demonstra-

tors to 100 on the sidewalk in front of the White House and to 500 in adjacent Lafayette Park. The regulation was suspended by an earlier court order pending outcome of the present trial before Judge George L. Hart Jr.

For years, the White House has been a symbolic target for hundreds of major and minor demonstrations, ranging from anti-war and civil-rights protests to religious gatherings and American Nazi party rallies.

Mr. Rauh repeatedly argued that the purpose of the numerical limit, imposed in 1967, "is not to prevent harm to the President but to prevent him from being protested against."

Mr. Rowley and Mr. Kelley denied the contention.

California Killer Released in '69 Admits 8 Slayings

PUEBLO, Colo., April 25 (AP)—A 34-year-old man who confessed nine years ago that he had killed his grandparents was arrested in a phone booth here yesterday as he was telling the police they could find the bodies of his mother and a woman friend in their California beach home, officers said.

Edmund Kemper 34 of Aptos, Calif., also said he had killed six coeds in the Santa Cruz (Calif.) area, police Capt. Robert Silva said. In Santa Cruz, officers said they know of four unsolved coed slayings.

Kemper, who stands 6 feet 9 and weighs 280 pounds, offered no resistance when Pueblo officers arrested him in the phone booth off a freeway.

He had called Santa Cruz police and told them they would find the bodies of his mother and her friend in his mother's home. Santa Cruz officers, who held Kemper on the phone line until Pueblo police reached the booth, found the two women's bodies.

In Madera, Calif., the district attorney, James R. Hanhart, said that Kemper, then 15, shot and killed his grandparents in August, 1954. Mr. Hanhart said Kemper called his mother and the sheriff to report the 1954 killings.

He said that Kemper served from then until 1969 in the Atascadero State Hospital for the Criminally Insane and was released in 1969 as recovered, despite Mr. Hanhart's opposition.

New York Police Title

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—The words "patrolman" and "policewoman" have been banned from the official lexicon of the New York City Police Department. The two titles have been replaced by the term "police officer," the department announced.

Dr. Sabin Links Known Virus To Nine Varieties of Cancer

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT)—Dr. Albert Sabin, whose vaccine has eliminated polio as a major problem in large areas of the world, yesterday said he had proof that a common virus is a causative factor in nine types of human cancer.

He stressed that he did not consider the virus to be the entire and exclusive cause of the cancers, but said the other contributory causative factors were not yet known.

A virus expert at the National Cancer Institute praised the research described by Dr. Sabin, but stopped short of agreeing that the cause-and-effect link between the virus and the cancers had been proved.

Dr. Sabin has been leading a research project on viruses and cancer at the institute's center at Fort Detrick, Md. He gave a report on the effort at the annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences. His co-author is Dr. Giulio Tarraro, currently on leave from the University of Naples.

Dr. Sabin and Dr. John B. Moloney, the Cancer Institute's associate scientific director for viral oncology, spoke at a news conference before Dr. Sabin's lecture to the academy. Viral oncology is the area of research dealing with cancer viruses.

Dr. Moloney said Dr. Sabin's studies open up a new area of research on the role of viruses in human cancer. He said other efforts of the institute will be coordinated with the research at the center at Fort Detrick "to come to an understanding, as quickly as possible, of the absolute role of these viruses in human cancers."

The viruses studied by Dr. Sabin and his co-workers have been among the prime suspects in connection with some forms of human cancer. These are viruses called herpes simplex. Two types are found widely in humans: Type 1 is the cause of common fever blisters in the area of the mouth; type 2 causes infections in the male and female genital areas.

The studies reported by Dr. Sabin linked herpes Type 1 virus

with cancers of the human lip, mouth and throat. Herpes Type 2 was linked with cancers of the cervix and vulva in women and with prostate in men and bladder, kidney and nasopharynx in both sexes. Nasopharynx includes passages of the nose and throat.

While most people who get these infections do not get cancer as a result, the scientist suggested, there appear to be certain characteristics of some persons that allow the cancers to arise. These characteristics and characteristics are unknown, he said.

Dr. Sabin said his experiments showed no links between these two virus types and 20 other kinds of human cancers, including lung, breast, liver, tonsils, stomach and such types as acute leukemia and Hodgkin's Disease. He said the research has involved techniques not previously used in the study of human cancer, not that it rests on a foundation of at least a decade of work in laboratories throughout the world. Most of this work has involved cancer viruses in animals.



USING HER HEAD—No, it's not a new Easter bonnet, just a sack of groceries, carried in an age-old fashion by a Hartford, Conn., housewife leaving a supermarket.

U.S. Reports Success in Quake Tests

Water-Injection Used To Lessen Impact

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Government scientists today reported success in experiments that they believe could eventually permit the control or prevention of damaging earthquakes.

The scientists said that in experiments near Rangely, Colo., since late 1970, they were able to increase the rate of extremely small earthquakes by injecting water deep into the ground and to reduce the rate by withdrawing water.

It is the ability to trigger small earthquakes that offers hope of preventing big ones, the scientists said.

Geologists have suggested that the injected water, when forced into quake-prone areas of cracked rock, in effect lubricates the rocks and allows them to slip past each other more easily. Such slipping, with or without the aid of water, is felt on the earth's surface as an earthquake.

The slippage often occurs as a series of tiny movements that relieve underground strains without causing any major shaking at the surface. But if the strains build up for a long time without relief, they may let go all at once causing a powerful and sometimes destructive quake.

The Rangely experiments, the scientists said, may point the way to the future use of water-injection to cause deliberate slippage beneath quake-prone areas like California, thus relieving earth strains before they build to dangerous levels.

The idea for the experiments stemmed from the discovery several years ago that the pumping of liquid wastes into a deep well at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal seemed to stimulate a series of small earthquakes felt in nearby Denver.

The experiments in the Rangely oil field were conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with Chevron Oil Co., the USGS said.

Scientists said the tests offer "hope that eventually it may be possible to prevent catastrophic earthquakes, such as might occur in California's San Andreas fault, by inducing gradual fault movement." But they said that prospect remains "many years away."

Brandt Back in Bonn

BONN, April 25 (Reuters)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt returned here today from a stay in Yugoslavia during which he had talks with Yugoslav leaders and took a brief Adriatic holiday.

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DEATH NOTICE

FRANCIS HUBBARD KIRK, 68, died at his home, 1111 N. 1st St., on April 21, 1973. Burial will be in the cemetery on April 24.

Kissinger and Europe

Henry A. Kissinger's speech in New York celebrated the common purpose that binds the Atlantic nations but he refrained, wisely, from trying to define it. The tradition of Atlantic unity has suffered severe erosion while we have all grown unprecedently rich and secure. Mr. Kissinger acknowledged the European complaints that President Nixon has been neglecting old friends in his diplomacy with our old adversaries. The purpose of the speech was to declare that the relations with those adversaries are now well in hand, and the White House is prepared to return its primary attention to Western Europe.

The administration delivered this message in much more substantial terms two weeks ago when it finally sent to Congress a difficult and politically hazardous proposal for expanding our foreign trade. It repeated that message with the announcement of President Nixon's forthcoming trip to Europe. Mr. Kissinger's speech now offers, in rather general outline, the American view of an agenda for the long talks ahead. As an agenda, it has to be said, the speech is not entirely satisfactory.

Above all, Americans and Europeans are going to be talking about trade and money. The military defense, on which everything else was built in the 1940s and 1950s, is now decidedly secondary. As Mr. Kissinger notes, it will require great political skill to keep it from melting away altogether in this warm season of détente. The immediate danger of serious trouble among the Atlantic powers is now primarily economic. It is characteristic of trade disputes that they usually cannot be satisfactorily settled on grounds of trade rules alone. They customarily descend into petty bagging and bickering that grows steadily more trivial. "It is the responsibility of national leaders to ensure that economic negotiations serve larger political purposes. They must recognize that economic rivalry, if carried on without restraint, will in the end damage other relationships," Mr. Kissinger wisely and rightly said.

But the Atlantic relationship is utterly changed from the days of World War II and its aftermath. Mr. Kissinger's attempt to evoke those heroic days is fundamentally misleading. During that war and the post-war years, the obligations and necessities confronting the United States and its European friends were clear and urgent. The only question was whether they were prepared to rise to them. Today the obligations and necessities are much more ambiguous and obscure.

Mr. Kissinger declares that it is the President's purpose to "lay the basis for a new era of creativity in the West." That means, presumably, preventing our rising wealth

from dividing us, and keeping our commercial competition from leading us into strife. So far, so good. But this speech is not likely entirely to meet other nations' doubts.

Europeans know that they are dealing with an American President who habitually prefers to move in sudden pounces. The President's stress on his unpredictability is useful in dealing with North Vietnam, one may argue, or the Soviet Union. But it is destructive in dealing with friends and allies, particularly in economic matters involving private customers and investors as well as governments. Europeans will also notice that the speech contains, amidst the rhetoric, the familiar litany of American complaints: that the Common Market offers the "prospect of a closed trading system" tying in the whole Mediterranean to U.S. disadvantage and that it discriminates against U.S. farm products. If the "new era of creativity" comes down to another American assault on the Common Market's expensive but very sensitive farm policy, then the Europeans are not going to have any of it.

One particularly obvious defect in Mr. Kissinger's outline is the oddly left-handed treatment offered to Japan. "We ask our friends in Europe, Canada, and ultimately Japan to join us in this venture." Why "ultimately Japan"? To a suspicious eye, it might look as though the United States was proposing to work out an understanding among the old rich countries regarding the terms of dealing with the new rich. If the substance of the year is economic negotiation, rather than regional military affairs, why not include Japan from the beginning?

This great burst of interest in Europe comes, unfortunately, at an exceedingly bad time for Mr. Nixon and his administration. They are engulfed in the most spectacular series of American political scandals of this century, all of them involving some of the President's closest associates. By offering a high-minded call for cooperation at this particularly squalid moment of U.S. national life, the White House is launching an endeavor of great merit amidst the most unpromising circumstances.

The President and Mr. Kissinger ought not be greatly astonished if the atmosphere in Washington affects Europeans' interpretations of the reasons for this new departure, or leads them to dismiss it as a diversionary tactic. Here we see another example of the damage that the scandals are inflicting upon the United States as it goes to meet its responsibilities abroad. The damage will continue until the President, by his own remedial actions, can assure the world that his capacity to govern has not been undermined.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Signals' to Hanoi

There are ominous hints of impending new U.S. military action in Indochina in Henry A. Kissinger's charge before the Associated Press meeting that North Vietnam has "totally violated" the Vietnam cease-fire agreement, an accusation that was backed up Tuesday by a formal protest to signatories of the Paris peace accords.

In retaliation, the United States last week suspended all mine-clearing operations in North Vietnamese waters, recalled its chief delegate to Paris talks on possible reconstruction assistance to North Vietnam and resumed military reconnaissance flights over the North. Defense Secretary Elliot L. Richardson said Hanoi should interpret these moves as "signals of possible retaliation."

"What should the United States do?" Mr. Kissinger asked. "If we can neither threaten nor offer incentives, if we are criticized for attempting to maintain the agreement by force and pressed not to provide the economic incentives which might be another motive for keeping the agreement, then we should ask ourselves where we will be if what was a very solemn agreement, very painfully achieved, in which we made very major concessions, is simply disregarded."

No one, so far as we are aware, is seriously challenging the administration's right to take diplomatic action in support of the peace or even to suspend such U.S. obligations as mine-clearing and economic aid so

long as the Communists fail to uphold their side of the Paris bargain. But any attempt by the administration unilaterally "to maintain the agreement by force" raises grave constitutional issues and revives the whole question of U.S. involvement in Indochina that most Americans thought had been resolved with the withdrawal of the last American prisoners and combat troops last month.

Mr. Kissinger himself declared that "our purpose in negotiating the agreement was to end the American involvement in Southeast Asia. . . . That purpose was admirably fulfilled when both sides carried out the only unambiguous portions of the Paris accords. Although President Nixon boasted of having achieved 'peace with honor' in Paris, it was clear from the beginning that the pact did not resolve the underlying political problems of Indochina and that in this imperfect context, provisions for supervising the cease-fire were unworkable."

For the United States to re-enter the fray in order to try to enforce its own version of a settlement that can only be worked out by the peoples of Indochina themselves would be to repeat the tragic errors of the past. The administration's "signals" to Hanoi should also serve as a warning to the American people that they may be on the way once more into the quagmire from which they thought they had been delivered.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

French Nuclear Tests

By testing their nuclear weapons in the Pacific, the French are behaving like a man who humps his poisonous garbage in someone else's garden. They are taking their bombs halfway around the world to pollute

an atmosphere that belongs to the Pacific peoples. Australia and New Zealand have good grounds for taking France to the International Court of Justice. Britain should support them. . . .

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 26, 1898
PARIS—Congress has complied with the President's request to declare war, and has, moreover, made its enactment retroactive to the 21st of this month. So far as the war in Atlantic waters is concerned, there is likelihood of an encounter between the opposing warships at no distant date. For a large Spanish force is crossing the ocean. In the Pacific an attack will soon be directed against the Philippine Islands. Manila has a few modern guns mounted, but will be powerless against such a force as that of the American fleet.

Fifty Years Ago

April 26, 1923
MOSCOW—The Moscow Soviet has failed in every one of its promises which it has made ostensibly for the good of the people. This boast of the Bolsheviks that they would establish free universities has had a singularly negative result. There were already 90 universities. They have been reduced to five. In these five priority is given to Communist and trades-union students, and if vacancies are available, those admitted who do not belong to those categories must pay a fee of 5 million rubles each.



Let's Get All the Facts

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The forgotten factor in the Watergate case is that it was only this most dramatic part of a much wider political conspiracy. Everybody seems to be concentrating now on punishing the people who planned, financed or approved the illegal espionage of the Democrats at the Watergate, but very little attention is being paid to the people who organized the disruption and sabotage of the Democrats in the presidential campaign.

Everybody now seems to be saying that we have to get at the facts of the burglary and bugging of the Democratic headquarters, and see that the people who broke the law, committed perjury, or obstructed justice be punished.

But this is one of those complicated problems where the people who actually broke the law may have done less damage than the people who merely evaded the law. Maybe the espionage done by Liddy, McCord, and the other convicted conspirators—though it was a clear violation of the law—was not as disruptive of the American political process as the money corruption of Stans and the other Republican fund-raisers, or the calls in the night, the dirty tricks, and sabotage against Muskie, McGovern and Humphrey.

Beyond Watergate

So if there is now to be a total disclosure of the corruption in the last presidential campaign, it will not be good enough to deal with the problem of espionage at the Watergate. It will also have to go beyond the espionage, the burglary and bugging in Washington, to the sabotage of the Democratic candidates, and this corruption of how money was raised, concealed, and finally diverted to finance not only espionage but sabotage.

The fundamental menace to the integrity of the American political process is not these clumsy criminal wiretappers at the Watergate, but the cunning characters around the President, some of them in the White House, who were not breaking the law, but what is worse, breaking the rules of decent political competition—paying youngsters to infiltrate opposition headquarters, corrupting them to pretend they were loyal Muskie or McGovern "volunteers," and getting them to pass back information which could be used against the Democrats they were pretending to support.

As Spike Agnew once said, democracy is a very fragile process. American presidential campaigns are run by casual pickup teams of volunteers, many of them young, working for nothing. Their loyalty is assumed, and therefore they are easy to infiltrate and corrupt.

This is the aspect of the last presidential campaign that has been overlooked. The people who were involved in the Watergate espionage operations are in terrible trouble, but the people who were involved in the dirty tricks of political sabotage are in the clear, and the irony of it is that the legal sabotage is in many ways more serious than the illegal espionage at the Watergate.

Dirty But Legal

You don't have to break the law like these Watergate burglars to influence presidential elections. You can merely organize a Department of Dirty Tricks on the side. You can call up voters in New Hampshire and ask them to vote for Ed Muskie because he wants to give blacks a home in the state, or favors busing, or abortion. It is dirty but legal.

You can get your young guys to volunteer in opposition headquarters, and pass on the opposition candidate's schedule and the advance text of his speech, and arrange for people to heckle him, and tell off the television people in advance, so that the confrontation makes good pictures for the network news shows.

The possibilities of this kind of political corruption are endless. Letters were out in the Florida primary last year under Ed Muskie's name proposing policies which were highly unpopular to Florida voters. Anonymous printed "flyers" were distributed suggesting all kinds of immoral relationships by the Democratic candidates, and this has apparently been accepted by most people as the normal corruption of American politics. "Everybody does it!"

So now there is a brutal and conspicuous corruption in American politics, a moral apathy and spiritual bewilderment in the land, and the chances are that it won't be removed by indicting the culprits in the Watergate, or cleaning out the White House staff.

This is not primarily a legal but a philosophic problem, and even a human tragedy.

Henry Kissinger said in New York the other day that after all the tragedies of the Watergate case are over, after justice is done, "Then we will have to ask ourselves whether we should not keep in mind that the United States will be there longer than any particular crisis. . . ."

It is a good point. He said that he had no doubt that President Nixon would "insist on the full disclosure of the facts. . . . then," he added, "we have to ask ourselves whether we can afford an orgy of recrimination. . . . without prejudging anyone's guilt." He concluded, "one should ask for compassion for these people."

Well, nobody wants an "orgy of recrimination" or would deny the need for compassion, but the Watergate characters are really not the main thing. The people who raised the money and concealed its source, and the people who organized the sabotage of the American political process, are probably more to blame than the burglars at the Watergate. But somehow they are getting away with it, which is the final irony of the whole tragedy. The Watergate and the courts are not the end of all this, but only the beginning.

News From Nowhere

By Anthony Lewis

BEAULY, Scotland.—It is the far northeast of Britain, the bare hills, the forests and moors of the Highlands. A few miles away, past Inverness, Bonnie Prince Charlie in 1746 lost the battle that ended all real hopes of restoring the Stuarts to the throne, the Battle of Culloden.

Sir Robert Peel, the great Tory prime minister, visited here in the summer of 1849. He rented a house built by two strange brothers who claimed to be grandsons of Bonnie Prince Charlie. It was on an island in the River Beaulay, and Peel loved the remoteness. He wrote his political friends letters describing the scenery. When one sent him some news, he replied:

"It was very kind in you to remind me of the existence of a world from which I am so far removed. I am in a spot well calculated to make one forget it."

New Lambs

The house is still there, alone on its island, and the scenery remains spectacular. There are deer in the woods and geese and ducks overhead. The wild primroses and violets and daffodils are blooming now, and the moss and heather turning. In the valleys there are new lambs.

The world seems distant, as it was to Robert Peel. For a romantic moment one imagines a life without the sense of crowd and struggle of people and things—that most human beings in this last third of the 20th century feel most of the time.

But the idea of escape is an illusion. Much has been preserved in the Highlands, through stubborn nature and luck: The weather and poor soil have discouraged settlement; the great estates, often denounced on social grounds, have turned out to be environmental blessings. But there is no Shangri-la.

The mark of man is on the Highlands now. Electric power pylons march through remote valleys. A superhighway is planned, as an essential step to encourage industry and eco-

nomic "progress." The deserted beaches of Scotland's west coast are littered with plastic refuse, the mark of our unnatural civilization.

The meeting of past and future in the Highlands leads to thoughts of the fundamental debate over the earth's capacity for material economic growth. It is a debate that has developed since the publication last year of "The Limits to Growth," the study sponsored by the Club of Rome.

The study warned that exponential growth in men's numbers and consumption threatened disaster—the collapse of industrial civilization under the pressures of resource exhaustion and pollution. The conclusion has been furiously attacked, notably by economists, who argue that it does not take account of man's ingenious ability to find alternative resources and develop new techniques of production.

The critics of the Club of Rome study have dealt with it as though it were the prophecy of some apocalyptic sect, predicting doom on the Thursday after next. That makes it ridiculous, but it is not in fact the point. The suggestion is rather that earth's physical limits will gradually put severe strains on the commitment to continuous economic expansion—strain on price, supply and human comfort. And that is happening right now.

Consider, for example, President Nixon's recent report on the energy crisis. Nixon took a confident line, saying that America had the energy resources to "create an even stronger domestic economy" if it took bold action. But the reality appeared quite plainly in between the exhortations.

The President's report called for higher fuel prices and tax relief to encourage production. It suggested suspension of some air pollution standards, construction of the Alaska oil pipeline and vastly increased drilling of oil wells in the marginal seas, with all their environmental risk. It

urged Americans to be less prodigal in their use of energy, developing an "energy conservation ethic."

These are the very indicia of a state in world history in which growth bumps up against physical limits. Sharply increased energy costs must of course reduce productive expansion. Pressure to relax our protections of the environment merely show that they are in increasing conflict with the growth philosophy—the "pursuit of growth" predicted by the "Limits to Growth." Turning toward an ethic of conservation is again the very theme of that study.

Jay W. Forrester, the MIT professor whose work underlay "The Limits to Growth," wrote some months ago in the Cambridge Review that industrial society was in "the transition region where it must begin to pay the price for advances that mankind reaped in the past" without paying. It could not just use up resources or dump pollution, at the expense of the future, but would have to "trade off" costs.

In expounding the Nixon message, Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz said of production and pollution that "we have to face up to some of these trade-offs." The truth often appears by degree.

Misgivings After Watergate

Nixon and Voters—II

By Haynes Johnson and Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON—Last fall, in the "Middle America" precincts visited by Washington Post reporters, voters didn't know or particularly care about the bugging of the Democratic headquarters at the Watergate.

To them, as to voters around the country, the presidential election issue was Richard Nixon versus George McGovern. The resounding verdict was for the incumbent President.

Today in these same precincts, the voters both know and care about the Watergate—and especially about the manner in which the man they elected to a second term is addressing himself to the scandal that has hit his party and his administration.

Of 100 persons we interviewed over a four-day period in six selected areas in suburban Cleveland-Akron and Detroit, 88 said they were following the Watergate case.

A Cumulative Effect
Media coverage seems to have had a cumulative effect absent last fall.

The voters still seem reluctant to lay the blame directly at President Nixon's doorstep. He is after all the President. Mrs. Elisabeth Dragon, a grandmother who voted against him in November, said: "Although I dislike him, I don't think he'd stoop to that." But about four of every 10 persons interviewed said the Watergate case affects how they feel about the President—and about half of the others who said it didn't were quick to add they never cared for him to start.

"It's just made it a little worse," said retired Navy man Sylvester Zbigniewski of Parma, Ohio. "He was tricky Dick. Now he's trying to become King Richard."

Wherever the blame for Watergate lies, the most clearest and emphatic indictment to come out of our sampling is the near-unanimous view—or nearly seven out of every eight voters—that Nixon has covered up, that he and his White House aides have mishandled the matter badly.

This is not to say that the voters we talked to are ready to reject the President if they have a second chance. If confronted again with a Nixon-McGovern choice, most say they would vote for Nixon.

Others say whether they would back him again would depend on whom the Democrats ran against him—and most add there is no Democrat they favor in sight.

The only person mentioned with any frequency was Sen. Edward J. Brooke, an anti-communist, but say they would not vote for him in preference to Nixon.

Still, our conversations with voters indicate a serious potential in the Watergate case for eroding the President's political leverage.

Negative feelings about Watergate could affect Congress, which is already on a collision course with the President on a range of issues from impeachment of appropriated funds to his use of executive privilege against congressional inquiry.

The issue could damage his party in the 1974 congressional elections, and could damage the man who will head the Republican national ticket in 1976.

A few voters continue to believe, as many did last fall, that the Watergate case is a minor matter, exaggerated by the press, or that further investigation can only be destructive.

"If something comes out, it can only hurt the country," Jack Dinkus, a Nixon Republican in Royal Oak, Mich., said. "It can't help it. They might as well drop it. What good does it do? It's been blown terrifically out of proportion."

But that view, which surfaced in our public-opinion surveys during the election last fall, is distinctly a minority one in this sampling. People now are concerned. They use such words to describe Watergate as "pretty underhanded," "a cover-up," "dirty." They say that at least it has affected the dignity of the presidency and that Nixon isn't helping that dignity by his own handling of the matter.

Another Nixon supporter in Michigan, Alex Janson, was preparing to go on his 2-10-11:40 p.m. factory shift when he was interviewed. Yes, he had voted for Nixon in 1968 and again last fall, "I'm sorry to say," he related, "I was upset about rising prices and the President's handling of the economy, but his major concern was with the Watergate episode."

"What's happened since the election is getting to be the proportions of a major scandal," he said. "I'm disappointed, really disappointed. It certainly makes me think seriously about changing the way I would vote now."

'Just Lucky'

In Janson's opinion, Richard Nixon "is just lucky he isn't running again." You know, I think this landslide victory because of the very radical approach of McGovern is what's got to him. He was doing a fair job before but, God, what he's done since. . . . I wish the Watergate case is associated in people's minds with a broader feeling of distrust for the government. At Akron (Ohio) University, three male students were sitting around a table at lunch hour discussing Watergate and their views of politicians. All of them had voted for Nixon last fall; all said Watergate has affected the way they think about the President now. All expressed strong disapproval.

But the principal damage, to them, is not the Watergate as an isolated case; it is how Watergate has made them feel about political leaders that is the most serious part of the equation.

"I feel that politics is dirty," one of the students said. "I feel that everyone who has even made it had to stoop a little to get there. In recent years, anyhow."

A second student picked up the thought. "All down the line I figure this way," he said. "This is pretty pessimistic but I don't think you can make it to the top without doing wrong. It hurts me to think President Nixon was this way, but deep down inside I know this was going on."

And a third joined in to say: "Nixon is a politician. He would do, and will do, anything to get what he wants. Being younger, I thought the President was God—and I don't feel that way now. He's just blown my ideals in these last three months."

Doubts on Vote

Each of those students said they doubted they could vote for Nixon again if they had a chance. "Then the truth should come out, and that the President was not doing enough to get it out, was a concern and a conviction sounded over and over in all the precincts we surveyed."

What most of our voters expressed was perplexity—and disappointment—over the President's attitude toward the Watergate case. These middle Americans who helped re-elect Richard Nixon last November are not asking for his political scalp; what they want from him now is candor and action, to clear the air. They are telling him, in effect, that they expected more of him as their President.

This is the second of the two-part series.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Growth Drug for Livestock Barred by U.S.

DA Cites Illegal Residue in Meat

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP).—The U.S. Food and Drug Administration today ordered a ban on all uses of a livestock growth drug in beef cattle and sheep.

The agency said that uses of thymidine, or DES, as ear implants will be prohibited starting Friday because illegal residues continue to show up in edible tissue.

Animals already implanted with DES and meat from slaughtered animals which have received DES implants may be marketed, however, the FDA said.

Acting FDA Commissioner Edwin Gardner said the ban is not based on evidence of any public health hazard, but was required by law because DES has cancer-causing potential. He said that alternative growth drugs are available to prevent an increase in meat prices.

The FDA based its action on highly sensitive radioactive tracer studies of implants conducted by the Agriculture Department.

Mr. Gardner said the study clearly shows that it is impossible to set rules for use of DES which assure that no residues remain in livers of treated animals.

ban on DES would add hundreds of millions of dollars to the cost of meat.

According to government and industry estimates,

the FDA had imposed a ban on the use of DES in animal feed since last Jan. 1. But until

the agency had allowed producers to use DES ear implants

etc. which, although more wholesome to cattlemen, also noted livestock growth and

the gain.

beef industry source said the ban on implant pellets will

be accompanied by a recall of all

sed pellets on this market.

mbia Says Raiders

Don't Cross Frontier

JOHANNESBURG, April 25 (AP).—

South Africa today categorically de-

clined to accept any South African

authorities that guerrillas who

armed and killed four black

men and an African track-

along the Capriviri Strip last

tend had crossed from

South Africa.

Foreign Minister Elijah M-

phah said that it was usual for

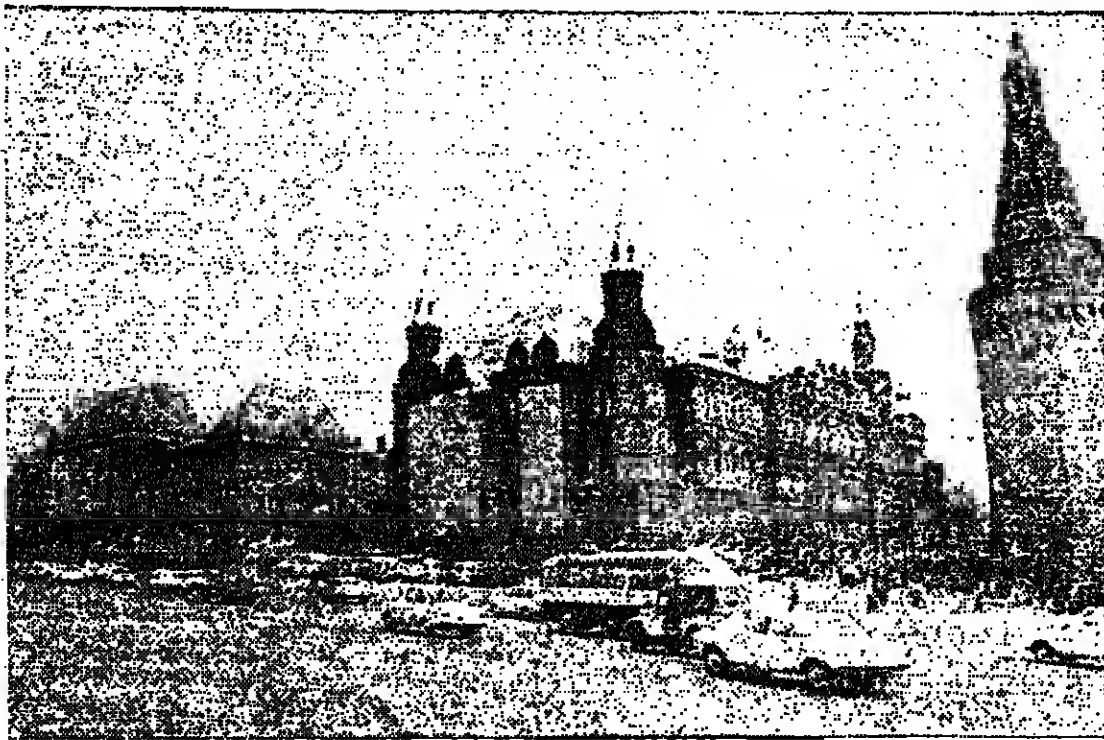
South African regime "to

to Zambia for its own

interests." He repeated Zam-

bia's position that his country

not harbor guerrillas.



SLATED TO GO—Among the buildings expected to be razed under a plan for reconstruction of Moscow are the Lenin Museum (left) and the Museum of History (center). Both are at the western end of Red Square, next to Kremlin, one tower of which is shown.

Preservation Society Assails Historical Loss

Moscow Expected to Doom Old Architecture

By Henry Shapiro

MOSCOW, April 25 (UPI).—Moscow's intelligentsia is up in arms over an expected Kremlin decree on the reconstruction of the capital which will destroy virtually all the architectural monuments that survived the 1917 revolution.

The decree is scheduled to be published shortly ordering the execution of a plan for the reconstruction of this 800-year-old metropolis into a "model Communist city."

According to the plan, the Kremlin will remain the hub of the city, from which will radiate 16 broad boulevards, all wider than Paris's Champs Elysees and flanked by uniformly designed towering structures of glass and concrete.

Doomed to destruction, despite the protests of the prestigious Society for the Preservation of Monuments of Architecture, History and Culture, are architectural gems that withstood the flames of the Napoleonic invasion of 1812, when two-thirds of the city was burned.

Grandiose Plan

Moscow, a city of more than one million inhabitants in 1917, was rebuilt in 1935 in accordance with a grandiose plan designed by Josef Stalin, Lazar M. Kaganovich, then the city's chief party leader, and his principal aide, Nikita S. Khrushchev.

Some 428 of the best specimens of classical Moscow ecclesiastical and secular architecture were obliterated.

Among them were the Cathedral of the Savior, on the spot where Stalin started building the Palace of Soviets, which was intended to become the tallest building in the world. Instead, his successors turned over the site to be made into a giant swimming pool. Also destroyed was an Arch of Triumph commemorating the victory over Napoleon.

But although Stalin was not famous for his esthetic taste, he was sufficiently history-minded to preserve and restore about 700 so-called architectural monuments, most of which are now doomed to destruction.

If the current plan is executed,

the bulldozer will claim the cen-

tury-old Lenin Museum, which is

the former Czarist municipal hall,

and its companion building, the

Museum of History, at the West-

ern entrance to Red Square. Both

were built in red brick to harmo-

nize with the medieval architec-

ture of the Kremlin.

Already destroyed are 14

houses where Lenin lived or

worked and several 18th-century

mansions which were located

west of the Kremlin.

Doomed to fall are Stanis-

lavsky's art theater and the ex-

quisite Malyi, Russia's oldest

theater, built 175 years ago.

The protests of the preserva-

tion society have been to no

avail. Among its members are

President, Mstislav Keldysh of

the Academy of Sciences, acade-

mician Pyotr Kapitsa, composer

Dmitri Shostakovich, cellist Mstis-

lav Rostropovich and poet Nikolai

Tikhonov.

The society protested the plan

more than a year ago and achiev-

ed a grace period of one year.

But now the city fathers, ac-

cording to members of the

society, have persuaded the

national government to proceed

with the construction, in dis-

regard of a Lenin dictum includ-

ed in a resolution of the Moscow

Soviet, the city's government, in

1918:

"Do not touch a single stone.

Preserve monuments, old things,

documents. All this is history, it

is our pride."

Expressway Ringing

Paris Now Complete

PARIS, April 25 (AP).—Prime

Minister Pierre Messmer formal-

ly opened today the last link in

a \$400-million expressway ring-

ing Paris.

The 22-mile Boulevard Péri-

phérique running parallel to the

city limits was planned before

World War II and took 17 years

to complete. The first section

was opened in 1960. The last

two-mile section, from Porte

Mallot to Porte d'Asnières, was

opened to traffic at noon today.

Fuad Chehab Dies, Lebanon Ex-President

Headed Nation After Civil War

BEIRUT, April 25 (UPI).—Former Lebanese President Fuad Chehab, 71, who steered the nation back from civil war in 1958, died at his home north of Beirut today, government sources said.

The sources said Mr. Chehab, an army general known as the "Father of the Lebanese Army" who remained a political power behind the scenes, died of a heart attack.

President Suleiman Franjeh drove to Mr. Chehab's home as soon as he heard the news, the sources said.

Mr. Chehab was commander of the Lebanese Army when Lebanon won independence in 1943 after more than 20 years under French mandate.

He served briefly as premier in 1952 and as defense minister in 1956.

In 1958, he was elected president at a time when Lebanon was emerging from a civil war that threatened to ruin the new republic.

Mr. Chehab replaced Camille Chamoun, who called in U.S. marines in July of that year to intercede between leftist and rightist factions who were battling in Beirut and other regions of the country.

The marines landed on beaches near Beirut and took up positions in the region. They were never required to go into action, but their presence enabled the nation's leaders to restore order.

The American forces were withdrawn in October, 1958, at Mr. Chehab's request.

Cypriot Gunmen Slay 1, Wound 1

NICOSIA, Cyprus, April 25 (AP).—A Greek Cypriot was shot dead last night, another was seriously wounded, masked men stole 133 sticks of dynamite from a quarry and there were three bomb attacks. There were no injuries in the bombing.

The murdered man was Andreas Pissourios, 38, a cabaret and race-horse owner. Unknown assailants shot him as he was coming out of a nightclub in Famagusta with a friend, Yannis Demetriou, 35, who was seriously wounded.

Both men were former members of the EOKA underground of Gen. George Grivas, which favors Enosis—union with Greece—and were outspoken opponents of the Cypriot president, Archbishop Makarios.



Fuad Chehab

Salonika Court Lifts Government Ban on 2 Papers

ATHENS, April 25 (Reuters).—A court in Greece's second city, Salonika, today lifted a ban imposed on two newspapers by the army-backed regime for publishing a statement by former Premier Constantine Karamanlis calling on the military rulers to quit.

This latest move in the controversy over Mr. Karamanlis' demand for a return to democratic rule appeared to reflect a split in the Greek judiciary over whether his statement was seditious.

Yesterday the Athens Council of Magistrates endorsed a ban on the Athens evening paper Vradyni, imposed on the ground that it had published the statement, allegedly aimed at overthrowing the regime.

In another development, the Athens magistrates lifted a ban today on the circulation of yesterday's issue of the English-language Athens News—which also published the statement—and ordered the return of confiscated copies.

Earlier the Greek distributors of two foreign newspapers, the International Herald Tribune and Le Figaro, withdrew from newsstands and kiosks all copies of yesterday's editions, which carried the anti-regime call.

They gave no explanation. A government spokesman said the authorities had not ordered any ban on foreign newspapers.

Cosmos-555 Orbiting

MOSCOW, April 25 (UPI).—

The Soviet Union today launched

Cosmos-555, another in its

series of unmanned earth satel-

lites, Tass said. The craft was

circled the earth every 90 min-

utes at an angle to the equator

of 81.3 degrees.

Obituaries

Hamilton Fish Armstrong, 80, Ex-Editor of Foreign Affairs

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP).—Hamilton Fish Armstrong, 80, an authority on international affairs and retired editor of the influential quarterly Foreign Affairs, died yesterday.

Mr. Armstrong helped found the magazine and steered it for 44 years, during which time he numbered many of the world's leading statesmen among his friends. He retired last fall.

During his tenure, the quarterly rose to a position of high respect among students of international political and social affairs, featuring articles by Leon Trotsky, the Earl of Avon (Sir Anthony Eden), Nikita S. Khrushchev, Marshal Tito, Jawaharlal Nehru, Konrad Adenauer, Franklin D. Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon.

The magazine has a circulation of 70,000.

Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's foreign affairs adviser, commented that Mr. Armstrong was "a friend and an inspiration," and that he had been "urbane, concerned, wise, open to different opinions."

Served in World War I

Mr. Armstrong was born in a three-story, red-brick house in New York City and lived in it all the rest of his life. He was graduated from Princeton in 1916, served in the Army in World War I and was a foreign correspondent for the New York Post before Foreign Affairs was founded in 1922.

He started as managing editor of the quarterly and rose to editor six years later.

In the 1930s, Mr. Armstrong wrote extensively about the threat to peace which he saw in the rise of Adolf Hitler. In 1933, he was the first American to interview Hitler after his accession to power.

Mr. Armstrong also served on several occasions as an adviser to the State Department, particularly on post-World War II problems and on formation of the United Nations.

Summing up his observations on international politics over the past 40 years, Mr. Armstrong wrote in the October, 1972, issue of Foreign Affairs:

"The direction is forward, to recognize and accept the present ills of our society and to set about curing them by rehumanizing ourselves... by recognizing that history can inform the future... by re-establishing learning as opening doors to choice... by welcoming diversity of opinion as an essential element of strength in a democracy."

Mr. Armstrong also wrote a number of books, most of which were published in the period be-

tween the two world wars. They dealt with the prospects for peace and world order.

Tanzan Ishibashi

TOKYO, April 25 (AP).—Tenzan Ishibashi, 88, who served as premier of Japan for three months in 1956, died today.

An outspoken, self-taught economist and an inactive Buddhist priest, Mr. Ishibashi became premier by a narrow vote and was forced to resign three months later when he suffered a stroke.

Mr. Ishibashi was a champion of free enterprise and liberalism. In World War II, he came under pressure from Japan's military leaders because of his opposition to the controls they clamped on business.

The United States purged Mr. Ishibashi during its occupation of Japan on charges that some of his wartime writings were ultranationalistic. He was readmitted to public life in 1951.

He also served as finance minister and minister of international trade and industry.

Frenchman Fined For Anti-Semitism In Soviet Article

PARIS, April 25 (AP).—The director of the official Soviet Embassy bulletin here has been found guilty of defamation and "provoking racial hatred and violence" through an anti-Jewish article the bulletin published last November.

The same article, which characterized Judaism as having contempt for non-Jews, also appeared in official Soviet publications circulated in London and Rome.

Two fines of 1,500 francs each were imposed on Robert Legagneux, a Communist and municipal official in a Paris suburb, who is the French national responsible for the contents of the French-language bulletin, called USSR. The case against Mr. Legagneux was brought by the International League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism.

The French court rejected as a defense Mr. Legagneux's statement that the article accused of being anti-Semitic was written and translated in Moscow and transmitted directly to the Soviet Embassy by telex. The article maintained that schools in Israel were teaching that Jews must not assist non-Jews in danger of death and that Jews could rejoice from the misfortunes of gentiles.

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Cousins Regains Control of Review

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25 (AP)—The publishers of the four Saturday Review magazines have filed bankruptcy petitions here and say they plan to merge the publications with World magazine to form a new biweekly.

The merged publications will be run by Norman Cousins, now World's editor and for 30 years editor of the Saturday Review until he withdrew from it in a dispute with the publishers in 1971.

Saturday Review's publishers said the four monthly magazines would suspend publication until completion of the reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

In New York, Mr. Cousins called the merger "a natural one" and tentatively set the first issue for early summer.

At the magazine's offices here after the announcement yesterday, about 100 employees, slipping bourbon from paper cups, milled about unhappily. Some cried. Mr. Cousins subsequently confirmed fears that the new magazine could not afford to continue many of them on the payroll.

Mr. Cousins said that the bi-weekly will be called World-Saturday Review, Saturday Review of the World or something similar.

Frederick S. Wyle, chairman of the Saturday Review's executive committee, said the merger between the 49-year-old publication and World magazine will incorporate "the best features of both."

A group headed by John J. Veronis and Nicolas H. Charney took over Saturday Review in December, 1971. They later moved the magazine from New York to San Francisco and changed the weekly format to four monthlies dealing separately with the arts, science, education and society.

"Splitting the weekly into four monthlies is a very expensive undertaking—a little larger than our resources," Mr. Wyle said. However, he defended the monthly formats, saying, "The total business, editorial and publishing idea was good."

The publication's bankruptcy petition, including two affiliates, Media Ventures Inc. and Magad Development Corp., listed current assets of \$1,864,527 and liabilities of \$3,478,488. It listed 222 creditors, the largest of which was McColl Publishing Co. of Dayton, Ohio, with \$1,784,000.

A separate petition by the book publishing firm, Saturday Review Industries, Inc., showed debts outweighing assets by about \$2.1 million.

"The Saturday Review is not

dead," Mr. Wyle told employees. "All we are doing is pausing in the publishing... of the magazine between now and the time the reorganization is completed."

Mr. Cousins said the combined magazine will be devoted to the arts and society. Editorial supplements on science and education will be included in alternate issues.

During Mr. Cousins's tenure, Saturday Review's circulation grew from 14,000 to a total of 680,000 weekly subscribers. As monthlies, the publishers claimed 800,000 subscribers to one or all of the four magazines.

World Magazine subscriptions, which have grown to 160,000 in nine months of publishing, will continue without interruption, Mr. Cousins said. All Saturday Review subscribers will receive the combined publication for the remainder of their subscriptions.

To Meet Staff

Mr. Cousins said that he will meet in San Francisco next week with the Saturday Review's staff. "Naturally, we can't keep very many of them," Mr. Cousins said. "We'll stretch it to the limit, but four magazines meant an awful lot of people."

Mr. Veronis and Mr. Charney also had established Saturday Review book clubs and printed programs for New York's Lincoln

Norman Cousins
who will
head new
magazine.

NYT.

Center of the Performing Arts. Mr. Cousins said he thinks the organization should not try to compete with the magazine's book club advertisers. "I am encouraging them to make other arrangements for the book clubs. I don't want to dissipate our energies," he added. "I think we should just concentrate on putting out a magazine."

Asked how it felt to regain control after less than 18 months away from Saturday Review, Mr. Cousins said: "I rejoice, but, at

the same time, I'm saddened. They gave 'Saturday Review' everything they had literally."

"Naturally I am pleased with the prospect of being reunited with Saturday Review—and especially pleased at the prospect of combining Saturday Review with World. The big need right now is to put out a magazine that justifies the confidence and respect of its readers. Saturday Review has a tradition worth maintaining. I am glad to devote myself to that purpose."

The Pious Qualities of a French Liqueur—Lérina

By Irving Marder

CANNES (AFP)—An alcoholic beverage, moderately priced, in which the sweet poison is counter-balanced (at least psychologically) by ingredients whose effect is tonic—anyone shopping for a crash course in How to Make a Million need look no further. From the birth of Lydia Pinkham's Compound for Ladies ("... a baby in every bottle") to the advent of Guinness ("... is good for you") the annals of merchandising are peppered with the success stories of people who figured out new ways of winning over the potential drinker in need of persuasion.

France does not, perhaps, have an especially high percentage of citizens in that category. It does have, though, many who are warmly receptive to the idea that it is possible to drink and do yourself good simultaneously. A glance at the bottle lineup in any French bar will confirm this. It's a poorly stocked bottle-in-the-wall that doesn't offer at least a half-dozen digestifs. Their special qualities, toniques et vivifiants, combined with an alcohol base averaging around 30 percent, are guaranteed to induce a special glow.

Sub Species

Among the digestifs that proliferate in France there is a sub-species with an extra ingredient



Father Albert
inspecting
the product.

Nice-Matin.

—a sort of bonus beyond the standard attributes of alcohol and self-therapy. These are the pious digestifs, of which the best-known is probably Benedictine. Sipping one of these, a drinker—already glowing like a Roman candle—can approach transcendence by dwelling on the thought that he is add-

ing to the prosperity and all-around well-being of a religious order.

Benedictine is only one of many of these thought-provoking beverages. Some of the others are virtually unknown outside France, and rarely exported, but nonetheless have a substantial local

popularity. Typical of these is a digestif called Lérina, which, for about a century, has been produced by a small colony of Cistercian monks on an island in the Bay of Cannes. The name derives from the Îles de Lérins. The larger, Ste-Marguerite (on which, in the 17th century, the Man in the Iron Mask was imprisoned), is about 15 minutes from Cannes by boat. The distilling monks occupy the smaller island of Saint-Honorat.

The Liqueur

Saint Honorat himself ("in search of solitude," according to Michelin) founded a monastery on the island at the end of the 4th century. In 660 Saint Agulphe brought it into the Benedictine fold. In the ensuing centuries raiding Saracens, Italian pirates and other unscrupulous visitors reduced the monastic population to a low point of four, and the monastery was eventually closed. Its rebirth in the modern era dates from 1869, when the Cistercians arrived. They found an island only about a mile long and 1200 feet wide—but one that proved to be remarkably fertile. It yields today, among other products, 10,000 liters of wine a year, several tons of table grapes, crops of lavender, rosemary, sage, coriander, and at least 40 other herbs.

And it also produces an annual

crop of 8,000 liters of the herbal liqueur now known as Lérina—both yellow ("les vertus digestives") and green ("les propriétés toniques et vivifiantes"). The recipe for Lérina, if not quite as enormous a secret as those of, say, Coca-Cola and Drambuie, is quite well guarded. The herbal base, however, is known to contain, among its 44 ingredients, such things as sage, arnica, red geranium, and lavender blossom. These—under the direction of Father Albert, who has run the distillery for 30 years—are dried, macerated, pounded in a mortar, and steeped for three days in alcohol made from wine. Then the intricate distilling process begins. The monastery's labor force consists of seven unpaid assistants, who work for their board, six salaried employees and 30 resident monks.

Except for a 35-foot motor launch that transports the bottled liqueur to the mainland—and, of course, the distilling equipment—the monks of Saint-Honorat live and work in a timeless pastoral setting that probably has not changed much since their patron arrived 16 centuries ago. Mornings and afternoons in the herb-scented fields are interrupted periodically for prayer and meditation. Resting from their labors, they can, if they feel like it, look out across a narrow strip of water and contemplate, a world away, the Côte d'Azur.

A 1593 Diary Records the Earliest Purchase of a Shakespeare Work

By Jean M. White

WASHINGTON (VFP)—The earliest known record of the purchase of a work by Shakespeare has been found in a 16th-century diary by scholars at the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C.

The find was characterized as no less than "sensational" by Dr. James McManaway, consultant emeritus at the Folger and long-time editor of the "Shakespeare Quarterly." On June 12, 1593, Richard Stanley, a London businessman who was later to land in debtor's prison, paid 12 pence for two books and noted the purchase in his diary. One of the books was a copy of a narrative poem by William Shakespeare. It was the author's first published work, and Stanley must have bought one of the first copies to be sold because "Venus and Adonis" had been licensed to be printed less than two months before, on April 18, 1593.

Announcement of the find was made by Dr. O. B. Hardison, director of the Folger Library.

The Discovery

The Stanley 1593 diary, along with two others for the years 1591 and 1594, were found last fall at the San Francisco Book Fair by Elizabeth Niemeyer, acquisitions librarian at the Folger. She brought them back on approval for Folger scholars to examine. The owner apparently was interested primarily in Stanley's life and either had not read every entry in the diary or missed the significance of the reference to "Venus and Adonis." Levetille Yeandle, curator of manuscripts at Folger, began reading the crabbled writing and came upon the Shakespeare entry.

The diary has been presented to Folger as a gift of several individual donors who are members of the Friends of Folger Library. The price has not been disclosed.

Dr. McManaway points out that the Stanley diary not only provides the earliest date of a Shakespeare purchase but also clues about the shadowy, early days of Shakespeare's career. Little is known of the playwright-poet between 1585 and 1594, when he became a member of a troupe of actors under the patronage of the lord chamberlain.

A reference to the Stanley diary entry surfaced in the late 18th century, but its whereabouts seems to have been a puzzle to Shakespeare scholars since then.

In 1796, Edmund Malone, the Shakespeare critic, wrote that he had been told of a diary recording the purchase of a copy of "Venus and Adonis" in 1593. Scholars could only repeat Malone's reference until Mrs. Yeandle made her discovery in the Stanley diary.



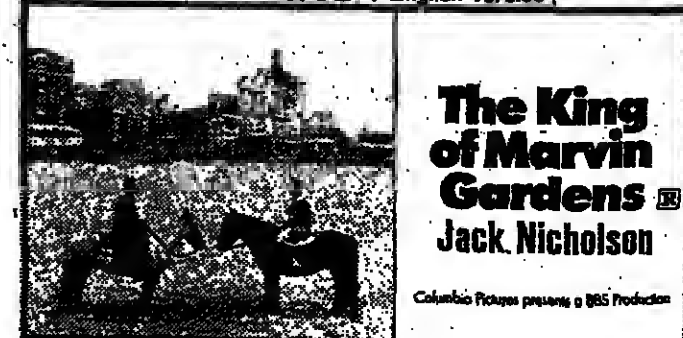
behind
every great man...
there's a great cognac

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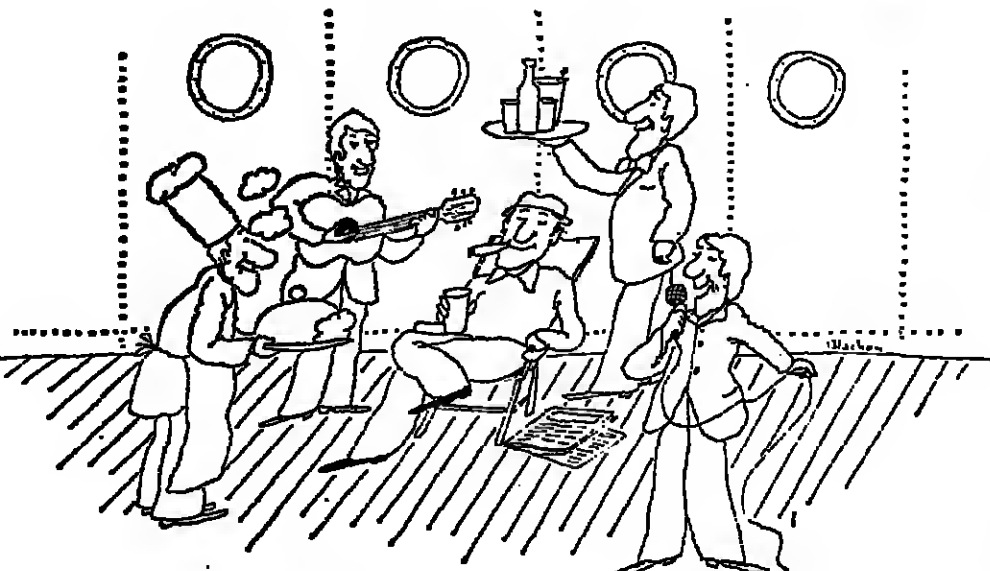
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Middle Age—Beginning or End?

By Nadine Brozan

NEW YORK (NYT)—They're caught between yesterday and tomorrow. They are the middle-aged Americans, who were raised to believe in the work ethic, the desirability of affluence, the superiority of the male, the virtues of premarital virginity and marital fidelity. Now they find their children rejecting riches, sexual shackles, the sanctity of legalized faithfulness and the inequality of the sexes.

As one member of the transition generation, Eda LeShan, put it in her newly published book, "The Wonderful Crisis of Middle Age" (David McKay, \$7.95): "I am too young to give up and retreat; I must stay in the world and try to be part of it—but I am too old to feel at home in it."

Mrs. LeShan, author of eight books about child rearing and moderator of the highly acclaimed television series, "How Do Your Children Grow," has turned her attention to all the dilemmas of being middle-aged. She defines that period two ways—numerically (between 45 and 65) and philosophically ("the point at which you recognize that there is more behind you than there is ahead").

Two Categories

At 50, she said, she fits—happily—into both categories, and began writing the book two years ago "out of my own personal life experience." That includes writing her first book when she was 43, beginning to appear regularly on a television show when she was 48 and getting her own program on educational television when she was 48.

In her book, Mrs. LeShan wrote, "I have come to understand and enjoy motherhood far better and I find myself loving my daughter more deeply than: last five years than during her first 15 (her adopted daughter, Wendy, is 22), and the dimensions of wifehood seem to become more fascinating, complex and profound each day. I have learned more about who I am and what I want to be in life since the age of 40 than in all the years before."

It is self-understanding that Mrs. LeShan upholds as the beacon of middle age.

When asked during an inter-



Eda LeShan

view whether the young, now on an odyssey of "finding themselves," do not have an edge in self-understanding, Mrs. LeShan insisted that "you need the pressure of time running out to achieve this. When you're in your twenties and thirties, you think you have forever."

Unfinished Business

"When the children are home, a lot of things just get tabled for later. And when they leave, then you have the tremendous adjustment of a lot of unfinished business."

The awareness of the slippage of time came to her in a series of small jolts. One was when her mother died last year.

"I was going through old photographs and came across one taken in 1945 of my parents," Mrs. LeShan recalled. "I suddenly realized that they were younger at that point than I was now, and yet it seemed like only a moment ago that the picture had been taken."

Then, too, the involvement of her husband, Lawrence LeShan, a clinical and research psychologist, in a project with terminally ill cancer patients "made me aware of the fact that people with six months to live tended to live more fully," she said.

Three Problems

In her research—besides delving into her own life, she interviewed some 75 to 100 women and 60 men—Mrs. LeShan said

she found three common denominators among the problems of middle age.

"First of all, there was the disillusionment and anxiety about children," she said. "Parents felt that their children are unhappy and blocked and are not using their fullest potential," she said, referring to all the ramifications of the counter-culture and its denial of traditional values.

"Then, there's the turbulence of marriage, which is totally different from those of our parents and grandparents," she continued. "Our generation was the first for whom the basis of marriage was not economic survival but total emotional gratification, which became burdened by the fact that people are living so much longer."

Mrs. LeShan said the third problem also has its roots in the prolongation of life—that of aging parents and the guilt born out of the responsibility for them.

"We're still children, but we end up supporting our elderly parents," she said.

Mrs. LeShan said that men seem to have been hit harder than women by the burdens of middle age.

"Of all the women I interviewed, only one was depressed, while the men, with the exception of a few late bloomers, felt they were going downhill," she said.

Along with the recent reversion of the business world for youth, which has made the middle-aged man uneasy, if not terrified about his job and his future, she said, the destruction of the twin myths of male superiority and sexual longevity have had the devastating effects.

LAST SHOW

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A publication of the Bosch Group. Light Technology Project.

Combining reflexion and absorption. Or, taking the dazzle out of night-driving.

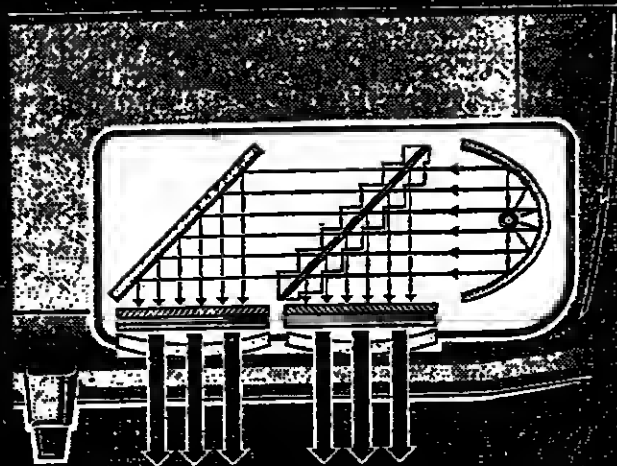
The non-dazzle, long-range headlamp has been brought one step nearer to realization. Bosch Researchers have developed a new headlamp which combines two known methods of polarisation. Its range is just the same as a normal main beam. The difference is that oncoming drivers are no longer dazzled.

Driving at night is undoubtedly safer with a long headlamp beam. But because of the density of modern traffic the lamps must be dipped most of the time. For this reason many attempts have been made over the years to produce a non-dazzle long-range beam - principally by polarisation.

There are basically two methods of polarising light, i.e. to produce light which vibrates in one direction only.

Method 1: By absorption. In this case a polarising film is used which filters out all light not vibrating in a particular direction. However, previous attempts to use this method have failed because the films could not withstand the heat generated by the absorption.

Method 2: By reflexion. As long ago as 1831 Brewster discovered that reflected light is partially polarised. This means that to obtain a high degree of polarisation the beam must be directed onto a reflector at a precise angle which with glass, is about 56°. However, in practice the polarising effect was found to be inadequate when tried on car headlamps.

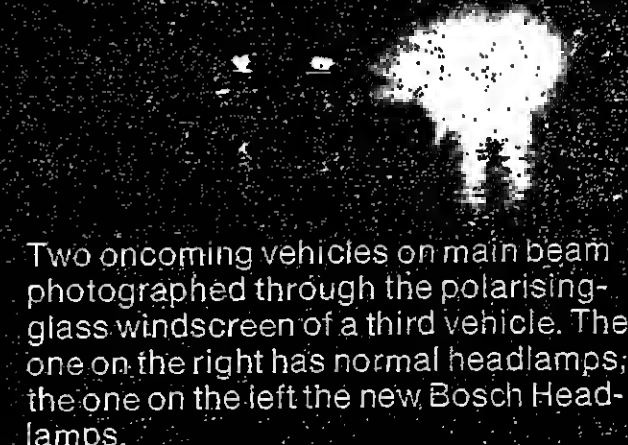


Two-stage polarisation in a twin-headlamp unit.

Now Bosch Researchers have succeeded in eliminating the difficulties by combining both methods to give a two-stage effect.

The first stage employs a beam splitter consisting of a number of very thin, transparent layers through which the light rays are directed by a series of long, right-angle prisms on each side. The degree of polarisation produced by this beam splitter is about 95%.

The second stage consists of films which increase the polarisation to more than 99.5%. Despite this high value there is no overheating because the first-stage polarisation in the beam splitter has reduced the need for absorption to a minimum. The resulting luminous efficiency is twice that of a system employing absorption alone.



Two oncoming vehicles on main beam photographed through the polarising-glass windscreen of a third vehicle. The one on the right has normal headlamps; the one on the left the new Bosch Headlamps.

Although the new headlamp has a long 200-metre beam it will actually dazzle the drivers of oncoming vehicles less than a conventional dipped beam. Assuming, of course, that they are looking through a polarising film.

Reference:
"Scheinwerfer für Kraftfahrzeuge mit polarisiertem Licht"
(Polarised-light headlamps for motor vehicles)
by Dr. Ing. Ernst Zehender (Lichttechnik 3/1973)
Available from Robert Bosch GmbH, Abt. WEB,
7 Stuttgart 1, Postfach 50, W. Germany.

Bosch Group
research - results - realization

5500 Research and Development employees in Germany,
263 million marks research budget in 1971. More than
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**THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF IRAN
MINISTRY OF WATER AND POWER
IRAN POWER GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION
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92. 2.3-6/65Kv-c, Ahwaz-Isfahan Transmission Line
93. 2.3-6/65Kv-c, Ahwaz-Isfahan Transmission Line
94. 2.3-6/65Kv-c, Ahwaz-Isfahan Transmission Line
95. 2.3-6/65Kv-c, Ahwaz-Isfahan Transmission Line
96. 2.3-6/65Kv-c, Ahwaz-Isfahan Transmission Line
97. 2.3-6/65Kv-c, Ahwaz-Isfahan Transmission Line
98. 2.3-6/65Kv-c, Ahwaz-Isfahan Transmission Line
99. 2.3-6/65Kv-c, Ahwaz-Isfahan Transmission Line
100. 2.3-6/65Kv-c, Ahwaz-Isfahan Transmission Line

